

IN THE CLAIMS:

The current claim set should now replace any claim set of record.

- Claim 1. **(Cancelled)**
- Claim 2. **(Previously presented)** The nucleic acid described in claim 17, wherein the nucleic acid is an RNA.
- Claim 3. **(Previously presented)** The nucleic acid described in claim 17, wherein the nucleic acid is a cDNA.
- Claim 4. **(Cancelled)**
- Claim 5. **(Previously presented)** The nucleic acid described in claim 18, wherein the nucleic acid molecule consists of a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, and SEQ ID NO:10.
- Claim 6. **(Withdrawn)** A polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid comprising the sequence given in SEQ ID NO:1 or the sequence given in SEQ ID NO:3.
- Claim 7. **(Withdrawn)** The polypeptide described in claim 6, wherein the polypeptide is a recombinantly produced polypeptide.
- Claim 8. **(Withdrawn)** An antibody that binds immunospecifically with a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid comprising a sequence given in SEQ ID NO: 1 or a sequence given in SEQ ID NO:3.
- Claim 9. **(Cancelled)**
- Claim 10. **(Currently amended)** The method described in claim 19, wherein the sample is ~~a body~~ blood, urine or seminal fluid.
- Claim 11. **(Previously presented)** The method described in claim 19, wherein the sample is tissue originating from the prostate.

- Claim 12. **(Previously presented)** The method described in claim 19, wherein the determining step comprises amplifying the nucleic acid and detecting the amplified nucleic acid.
- Claim 13. **(Withdrawn)** A method of detecting precancerous cells or cancer cells in the prostate of a subject, said method comprising providing a sample of tissue or fluid from the subject and determining whether the sample contains an abnormally high content of a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid comprising a sequence given in SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3, whereby determining that the sample contains an abnormally high content of the polypeptide indicates that the subject has precancerous cells or cancer cells in the prostate.
- Claim 14. **(Withdrawn)** The method described in claim 13, wherein the sample is a body fluid.
- Claim 15. **(Withdrawn)** The method described in claim 13, wherein the sample is tissue originating from the prostate.
- Claim 16. **(Withdrawn)** The method described in claim 13, wherein the determining step further comprises contacting at least a portion of the sample with an antibody that binds immunospecifically with the polypeptide and determining the amount of the antibody that has bound with the polypeptide present in the sample.
- Claim 17. **(Previously presented)** A purified nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:
- (A) a nucleic acid molecule that comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1; and
 - (B) a nucleic acid molecule that comprises a sequence that is completely complementary to the sequence of said nucleic acid molecule (A).

Claim 18. **(Previously presented)** A purified nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:

- (A) a nucleic acid molecule that consists of a fragment of the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, wherein said fragment hybridizes specifically with a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence that is completely complementary to SEQ ID NO:1; and
- (B) a nucleic acid molecule that consists of a sequence that is completely complementary to the sequence of said nucleic acid molecule (A).

Claim 19. **(Currently amended)** A method of detecting prostate cancer in a subject, said method comprising the steps:

- (A) obtaining a sample of prostate tissue or ~~fluid~~ blood, urine or seminal fluid from said subject, and
- (B) determining whether said sample contains an ~~abnormally high~~ increased content compared to normal control of a nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:
 - (1) a nucleic acid molecule that comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1; and
 - (2) a nucleic acid molecule that comprises a sequence that is completely complementary to the sequence of said nucleic acid molecule (1);

wherein detection of an ~~abnormally high~~ said increased content of said nucleic acid molecule is indicative of the presence of prostate cancer in said subject.

Claims 20-24 **(Cancelled)**

Claim 25. **(Previously presented)** The method described in claim 19, wherein the prostate cancer is a primary tumor.

Claim 26. **(Cancelled)**

- Claim 27. **(Previously presented)** A purified nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:
- (A) a nucleic acid molecule that comprises the sequence of nucleotide 77 through nucleotide 1753 of SEQ ID NO:1; and
 - (B) a nucleic acid molecule that comprises a sequence that is completely complementary to the sequence of said nucleic acid molecule (A).
- Claim 28. **(Previously presented)** The nucleic acid described in claim 27, wherein the nucleic acid is an RNA.
- Claim 29. **(Previously presented)** The nucleic acid described in claim 27, wherein the nucleic acid is a cDNA.
- Claim 30. **(Currently amended)** A method of detecting prostate cancer in a subject, said method comprising the steps:
- (A) obtaining a sample of prostate tissue or ~~fluid~~ blood, urine or seminal fluid from said subject, and
 - (B) determining whether said sample contains an ~~abnormally high~~ increased content compared to normal control of a nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:
 - (1) a nucleic acid molecule that comprises the sequence of nucleotide 77 through nucleotide 1753 of SEQ ID NO:1; and
 - (2) a nucleic acid molecule that comprises a sequence that is completely complementary to the sequence of said nucleic acid molecule (1);
- wherein detection of an ~~abnormally high~~ said increased content of said nucleic acid molecule is indicative of the presence of prostate cancer in said subject.
- Claim 31 **(Currently amended)** The method described in claim 30, wherein the sample is a ~~body~~ blood, urine or seminal fluid.

- Claim 32. **(Previously presented)** The method described in claim 30, wherein the sample is tissue originating from the prostate.
- Claim 33. **(Previously presented)** The method described in claim 30, wherein the determining step comprises amplifying the nucleic acid and detecting the amplified nucleic acid.
- Claim 34. **(Previously presented)** The method described in claim 30, wherein the prostate cancer is a primary tumor.
- Claims 35-40. **(Cancelled)**